Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXIII.---NO. 45. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,750

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Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

President McKinley invited to take part in the ceremonies at Mount Vernon upon the centennial of the death of Washington. —— Gen. Breckenridge testified before the war investigating commission. —— It is expected that some time will yet be spent by the peace commissioners in haggling over the amount of money to be paid over on account of the Philippines. —— The United States government has renewed its determination that the American occupation of Cuba shall not be deferred beyond January 1st. —— Joe Jefferson is sick with pneumonia. —— The health conditions among the United States troops at Manila are improving. —— Two captured Spanish gunboats, in command respectively of Lieuts. E. A. Anderson and Victor Blue, from Santiago bound for Portsmouth, N. H., put in at Jacksonville, Fla., on account of threatening weather. —— An express train from Toronto collided with a freight train on the Grand Trunk Line; eleven persons killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. —— A rumor that the American fleet was about to sail for Europe caused excitement in commercial circles in Europe. —— The Ordnance Bureau reports that it is prepared to arm the entire army with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. —— New York markets: Money on call firmer at 2@2½ per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet, middling uplands 5¾c; flour fairly active on low grade winters and steady; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red 76¾c; corn—spot easy, No. 2 38¾c; rosin dull; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 48 deg.; 8 P. M., 48 deg.; maximum, 56 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; mean, 52 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .89 inch.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high pressure area over Texas last evening has moved rapidly eastward and now centrals over the Middle Atlantic coast States. Fair weather prevails generally, except in the central and west Gulf States, where it is cloudy and raining. A storm area is developing over the Dakotas, which has caused decided falls in pressure west of the Mississippi valley and much warmer throughout the Northwest. It is some cooler in the immediate Atlantic coast States and the lower Mississippi valley. Conditions favorable for frost are noted from the Carolinas north.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 4.3 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Increasing cloudiness; fresh northeasterly winds.

Port Almanac---Nov. 16.

Sun Rises	6.37 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.51 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 16 M.
High Water at Southport	9.54 P. M
High Water, Wilmington	12.04 A. M

The Philadelphia women are hopping along. One has just been elected a member of the board of directors of a big brewery.

The immigrants arrived in this country during the past fiscal year numbered 129,299, a decrease of 1,533 compared with the previous year.

A Miss Sachett, of Waukesha, Wis., left a $50,000 legacy to a college there, saw the boys play a game of foot-ball and then went right home and revoked that legacy.

The city of Brooklyn furnishes eye-glasses to school children whose parents are too poor to buy them. Medical examination shows that there are 50,000 school children in that city who need glasses.

A chickenologist says the chicken existed "practically in its present form at the time of the flood." We have in our time tackled some (spring chick, too,) which might have existed before that time.

A returning Michigan soldier who desired to surprise his mother by coming without any notice succeeded, but the surprise was so sudden that his mother fell dead when she opened the door in answer to his knock.

A petroleum statistician has figured out that since the discovery of petroleum in 1859 the product in this country has amounted to 831,150,505 barrels, enough to fill a pipe 6.7 feet in diameter reaching entirely around the earth.

The War Department has as a mark of appreciation of her patriotism sent Miss Helen Gould a souvenir, in the shape of a twelve-inch projectile from the battleship Texas. But as it weighs 800 pounds she will not wear it on ordinary occasions.

The city of Houston Texas is level-headed. She is going to have a permanent exhibition of the manufactured products of that State, the building for which is now being erected by the Manufacturers' Exhibit and Excursion company. That is a great point for it as fifty-four passenger trains arrive and leave the city daily.

The people of St. Louis do not take enthusiastically to the suggestion of the reformer who proposes to get rid of bad men by letting the people of each ward decide by ballot once a year as to who is the worst man, and then hang that man. They would like to see that plan tried in Chicago first to see how it would work.

Candidate Dayton, who was elected to Congress from the Second West Virginia district, is a walker as well as a talker. He did some of his campaigning on foot and one day walked 25 miles and made nine speeches. His speeches must have been phenomenally brief or his walking phenomenally rapid.

A contemporary remarks that considering the number of horses the Parisians ate within the past year they ought to have some "horse sense." But the trouble is they mixed the horse with too much mule and donkey.

In Idaho the women, for the first time voted for Congressional candidates last Tuesday, and most of them voted for the fusion candidates; from which it may be inferred that the women out there believe in fusing.

In Illinois women can vote on school questions. Four years ago 30,000 registered. This year less than 2,000 registered, and not more than half of them voted. They didn't see any fun in it.

Osborn Diegnan, one of the crew of the Merrimac who was with Hobson, arrived at his home in Iowa the other day and stood at the depot and without quailing let every girl in town kiss him.

There are about 85,000,000 pins manufactured daily in Europe, not to talk about what are made in this country, and nobody has ever been able to tell what becomes of them.

A New York man has secured a divorce from his wife because she insisted that no woman ought to wear a dress more than five times, and wore him out financially.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Palace Bakery—Fruit.
Wated—A stenographer.
McNair & Pearsall—Wanted.
Attention—Company K, N. C. V.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

H. Cronenberg—One set of six.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. F. L. Huggins will leave to day for an extended business trip.

— Cotton was quoted yesterday steady at 4¼ cents for middling. The receipts were 3,138 bales.

— Mr. H. F. Brown, of Raleigh, assistant marshal of the Federal District Court is in the city.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— Messrs. Eph Hewlett, Jno. M. Mayland and Jno. G. Wagner had fine sport, fox-hunting, in Masonboro township yesterday. They caught two large grey foxes.

To Be Mustered Out.

Capt. Albert Todd, of the Sixth artillery, assistant mustering out officer, is expected here to-day or to-morrow to muster out the boys of Company K, North Carolina Volunteers. The company is under orders to report to the W. L. I. armory on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when it is expected that the physical examinations by the army surgeons and other preliminary work will be commenced. Thursday and Friday are the days set for mustering out.

Capt. Todd and his staff are now at Fayetteville, mustering out the company there.

An official call is issued by Capt. MacRae for the members of the company to assemble at the W. L. I. armory at 9 A. M. Thursday.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

Store crowded. See this window display. Bargain Week. The C. W. Polvogt Co. †

All bargains at The C. W. Polvogt Co. are cash. They offer over 200 bargains this week. †

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Board of Aldermen Weeding out Objectionable City Employes.

OTHER CHANGES TO BE MADE.

Mayor Waddell has Assigned Aldermen to the Various Working Committees. Edgar G. Parmele's Bond as Chief of Police Accepted.

The new Board of Aldermen held a meeting last night for the purpose of electing successors to a number of city officials and other employes whose affiliation with the Fusion-negro regime made them obnoxious to the people and the present administration. Market clerks, police and health officers, janitors for public buildings and the superintendent of streets were among the positions filled. Changes in the office of city clerk and treasurer, city attorney, and some other bonded officers are not to be made until the present incumbents have time to adjust their records and are prepared to step down and out. The Mayor and entire Board were present and participated in the meeting last night.

The Committees Announced.

One of the first features of the meeting was the announcement by the Mayor of the committees who shall, during their term of office, have in charge and direct the affairs of the various departments of city government. The following are the committees as announced, to-wit:

Finance—Aldermen McRae, Worth and King.

Markets—Aldermen West, Ganzer and Bridgers.

Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Taylor, Skelding and Sprunt.

Lights—Aldermen Skelding, Ganzer and Worth.

Public Buildings—Aldermen King, Kramer and Bridgers.

Sanitary—Aldermen Ganzer, King and West.

Streets and Wharves—The Mayor and Aldermen Taylor, McRae and Skelding.

Water Works—Aldermen Sprunt, Kramer and Worth.

Fire Department—The Mayor and Aldermen Skelding, West and Taylor.

Hospital—Aldermen McRae, Sprunt and King.

Ordinances — Aldermen Worth, Bridgers and Kramer.

The bond of Mr. Edgar G. Parmele as Chief of Police was submitted to the Board and accepted subject to the concurrence of the Board of Audit and Finance.

An Arc Light Wanted.

A petition from a number of residents in the vicinity of the corner of Tenth and Princess streets, asking that an electric light be placed at that corner, was read and after considerable discussion was referred to the committee on lights.

In discussing the matter Alderman A. B. Skelding stated that when the Seacoast railroad depot was removed from the corner of Tenth and Princess streets to the corner of Ninth and Orange that the aldermen also instructed him to move the light to the latter corner. It was apparent last night that the Board is strongly in favor of providing a light as asked by the petitioners.

As to Opening the Bars.

Chief of Police Parmele came before the Board and suggested that inasmuch as the bar rooms were to be opened at noon to-day anyway it might be well to let them open at 6 A. M. instead, so that any parties who may be inclined to debauch themselves and become unruly migh be spotted before night and gotten under control the more easily. He feared the long time since that class of people have had access to drink would cause them to go to excesses and create trouble, which if started at night might make it difficult for the police to quell. The question was freely discussed by several members of the Board and the vote resulted in a tie. Mayor Waddell voted to let the original ordinance closing the bars until noon stand.

Real Purpose of the Meeting.

The matter of the election of city officials, for which the Board was really assembled was introduced by the Mayor.

Alderman Kramer said that he was in favor of making a clean sweep of every sympathizer of Fusion-negro regime in the city's employ. Referring to the police, he called the names of several old members of the force who, he said, are very objectionable to the people. The Mayor instructed him to report their names to the police committee and their cases would be investigated.

The motion to proceed to elect officers was made by Alderman Kramer and seconded by Alderman West. The clerk reported that he had very many applications for the various offices and several members of the Board apprehended difficulty in making selections from the multitude of applicants and advocated referring the applications to the committees in charge of the several departments for investigation, with instructions to recommend the most competent applicants. Alderman West proposed this course and suggested that the Board meet again to-night to receive the reports and elect.

Alderman King opposed deferring the election even for a day, declaring that the people demanded that objectionable employes be cleared out at once.

Alderman Taylor advocated the reference of applications to the committees.

Finally, at the suggestion of Alderman MacRae and others, the Board took a recess for a half-hour, during which the committees examined the applications in their different departments for the purpose of recommending the best of the number for the several positions.

Electing City Officers.

Upon the re-assembling of the Board, the various committees to whom numerous applications for the several city offices had been referred made their reports as to the competency of the applicants, etc. and the Board proceeded to the election of officers as follows:

Clerk Front Street Market—Thomas Johnson.

Clerk Fourth Street Market—J. H. Thornton.

Captain of Police—John Furlong.

Lieutenant—Fred T. Skipper.

For Sergeants—J. L. Sallings, Jos R. Davis and J. D. Orrell.

For Janitors City Hall—J. A. Lane (night) and R. A. Benson (day).

Health Officers—M. Kirschbaum, G. W. Cameron.

Superintendent of Streets and Supervisor of Trash Carts—J. A. Perry. The salary is understood to be the same as was paid last year to the Superintendent of Streets alone.

The Fire Committee was given time to consider the matter of any changes that may be deemed necessary by the Board, and the general opinion prevailed that just yet there would be no material change in the department. It is expected that at the session of the Board this afternoon at 3 o'clock the matter will be given further consideration.

Chief Parmele reported that about 60 of the policemen authorized had been sworn in and they were preserving order to the satisfaction of everybody. He suggested that the Police Committee make a tour of the city, that they may more thoroughly acquaint themselves with the necessities of the force. The suggestion was received with favor and the committee will no doubt make the tour to-day.

The board re-affirmed its purpose to sustain the Mayor and Chief of Police in any action they deem necessary for the preservation of law and the maintenance of peace.

No other business requiring immediate attention, the Board adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF COL. BURR.

Conducted Yesterday Morning From St. James Episcopal Church and the Interment Made at Oakdale.

The funeral of the late Col. James G. Burr was conducted yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from St. James Episcopal church, of which he was for almost his entire life a valued and consistent member. Few funerals have been attended by such a large number of friends and the sorrow depicted upon the face of each of one these attested the high esteem in which he was held by friends and acquaintances alike.

The sad and impressive services were conducted by Bishop Watson, assisted by the rector of St. James' Church, Rev. Dr. Robert Strange.

At the conclusion of these services the remains were tenderly carried to Oakdale cemetery, and the last that was mortal of this distinguished gentleman and patriot, was laid to rest to await the final gathering of the redeemed at a home prepared for them by the God eternal, in the hallowed abode beyond the skies.

The pall bearers on this sad occasion were:

Honorary—Mr. James Sprunt, Mr. R. J. Jones, Mr. B. G. Worth and Judge O. P. Meares.

Acting—Mr. Junius Davis, Mr. John Haar, Mr. W. A. Wright, Mr. G. W. Kidder, Mr. Eugene S. Martin and Mr. W. L. Smith.

Mr. Ancrum Burr and Mr. Alvin Burr, sons of the deceased gentleman, came down from New York for the sad services yesterday morning.

FROM THE MAXTON GUARDS.

They Request the Star to Thank the People, Especially Ladies, for Courtesies.

The STAR is in receipt of a letter from Maxton which reports that the gallant boys of the Maxton Guards, who left here for their homes Monday afternoon, arrived safely. The correspondent says that officers and privates are enthusiastic in their praise of the treatment accorded them here and asks that the STAR thank the people, particularly the ladies, for the especially kind and considerate attention they received. "Tell the STAR to say something real nice to the ladies for us" is the message the Guards sent through the correspondent. A volume of thorough appreciation is expressed in that single message and the STAR feels that nothing else is needed to express to the Wilmington people appreciation and thanks of the Maxton boys, to whom this city will ever be profoundly grateful for the hard and unstinted service rendered in our hour of great peril.

The C. W. Polvogt Co., regrets that so many could not get waited on yesterday, and hope to see them again during this their Bargain Week. Extra help employed to wait on the crowds. Over 200 bargains are offered. Terms cash. †

Store crowded. See this window display. Bargain Week. The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Spend your cash with The C. W. Polvogt Co. this week. 'Tis their Bargain Week. †

NEGRO FIEND COMMITTED.

Thomas Lane Proven to be the Scoundrel Who Fired Into the Light Infantry Thursday.

Thomas Lane, the negro who fired into the Wilmington Light Infantry from No. 411 Harnett street, "Manhattan Park," during the race conflict in Brooklyn last Thursday, was tried before Mayor Waddell yesterday afternoon and remanded to jail in default of a $500 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and the principal witnesses were Capt. T. C. James, a negro boy by the name of S. T. Knight and Hardy Nicholas, colored, who runs the "Manhattan Park" place.

Capt. James told of the firing of the pistol shot into his company, of the raid upon the house, the arrest of the prisoner and three other negroes and their committal to jail for safe keeping.

The negro boy, Knight, testified that he was in the "park" when the trouble occurred; that he heard the pistol shot, saw Thomas Lane, the prisoner, run around the house and throw his pistol under the building. At the same time he told the witness that he had "gotten one of the d—d rascals" Meaning that he had killed one of the Light Infantry boys. However, he was mistaken in this, as the ball did not hit anyone.

Other colored witnesses testified that Lane was the only negro in that part of the premises from which the shot was fired.

Mayor Waddell told the prisoner, Lane, that there was every evidence of his guilt and he would hold him in jail for the Criminal Court if it took a $1,000 bond. The $500 bond was, however, more than he could give, and served the purpose.

Had not the negro Lane fired into the military it would not have been necessary for them to have shot Josh Halsey, the negro inmate of the place who was killed as a sequel to Lane's fiendish effort to kill one of the members of the Light Infantry, who were on their way to disperse a mob gathering on Ninth street.

There were three other negroes captured at the house where the shooting occurred, but there was no evidence against them and they were discharged yesterday afternoon.

BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE

Jno. Webber the Negro Member Resigned—Ordinance for 100 Policemen Approved—Other Business.

At a meeting of the city Board of Audit and Finance held yesterday afternoon, the action of the new Board of Aldermen in putting on a force of 100 policemen for 30 days was unanimously approved. Members of the Board present were Mr. H. C. McQueen, Chairman, Mr. C. W. Yates, and Mr. S. P. McNair.

The negro member of the Board, John H. Webber, was not present but sent his resignation which was accepted. The election of a successor was deferred until the wishes of the First Ward which Webber represented, can be ascertained.

Official letters from the city clerk gave formal notice of the resignation of the former Mayor and Board of Aldermen and the election of the new officials.

Bills for current expenses were audited and approved to the amount of $226.81.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

CONGRESSMAN BELLAMY.

The Second Regiment Band Serenaded Him Last Night—Delightfully Entertained.

Last night the Second Regiment Band went out to the residence of Hon. John D. Bellamy and gave a delightful serenade, such as only the Second Regiment Band can give.

Mr. Bellamy invited the boys into his hospitable home and sat them down to a table laden with an abundance of good things to eat. Mr. James W. Monroe the popular president of the band, made an appropriate talk, which was heartily received.

Mr. Bellamy expressed his thanks to the band for the serenade and paid the boys deserved compliments for their unswerving devotion to his cause during the recent campaign.

Mr. Geo. L. Peschau, who was present made a happy response to a toast to Mr. Bellamy, the new Congressman from the Sixth district. The occasion was especially pleasant and was heartily enjoyed by the participants.

Regular Admission Prices.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense entailed in the coming elaborate spectacular production of Goethe's "Faust" by the renowned Lewis Morrison, the management announces that there will be no advance in the regular prices of admission. This has been decided upon to permit the masses to witness the final performance here of this great actor in his greatest creation, Mephisto. The reserve seat sale opens this morning at Gerken's.

FATAL RIVER ACCIDENT.

Steam Tug Buck and Sharpie Leah Collided Yesterday Morning on the River With Disastrous Results.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock at a point on the river just opposite Kidder's mill, the little steam tug *Buck* and the sharpie *Leah* came into collision, with the result that Captain E. L. Ward was drowned.

The circumstances of the unfortunate affair as were gleaned from the sworn report of the occurrence to the U. S. Custom House Inspector, by Captain G. C. Hewlett, master of the tug *Buck*, are as follows:

The tug was on its way down the Cape Fear river with the weather fair and wind to the north. The sharpie *Leah* was making a tack from the westward shore across to the eastward shore and when arriving very close to the sharpie, Captain Hewlett of the tug, saw that there was danger. The captain of the *Leah*, however, did not change his course. Captain Hewlett put his helm to port in order to pass astern of the sharpie, but almost immediately it put its helm aport and bore away south down the river. Capt. Hewlett shifted his helm to starboard as the *Leah* was still too far to westward for him to pass starboard of her unless she had continued her course eastward. At this juncture the starboard side of the tug struck the sharpie on the side, aft of midships.

Mr. Joseph Gore, mate of the sharpie, sprang on board the tug, but Captain Ward, of the sharpie, jumped overboard and, it being flood tide, when he arose he was too far to be reached by throwing a line. Captain Hewlett, however, immediately ran to him with his tug and was at the spot in less than three minutes, but Captain Ward sank again before he could be reached.

The sharpie was laden with about 6,000 barrels of naval stores, and was towed to the westward shore by the tug and beached, until Mr. Gore could come to the city and secure a flat with which to remove the cargo.

The sharpie has a tonnage of 6.48 and plied between Wilmington and Town Creek, and was owned by Captain Ward, of the latter place. She was built four years ago and valued at $200. The damage to the *Leah* it self is estimated at $50 and to the cargo $20, neither of which was covered by insurance.

Captain Ward was very popular, especially with rivermen, and his untimely death will be noted with no little degree of regret. Up to last accounts his body had not been recovered.

HOLIDAY IN RALEIGH.

Great Democratic Jubilee—Funeral of the Late Mrs. L. L. Brown.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lydia Lane Brown, mother of Mr. Jas. G. Brown, cashier of the Citizen's National Bank, Mr. John W. Brown and Mr. Nat L. Brown, was held this morning. Mrs. Brown was the daughter of Nathaniel Lane and the neice of Joel Lane who gave the site for this city.

Raleigh is to-day in holiday attire. Tar barrels have been placed throughout the city and all things are now in readiness for the great jollification to-night

Messrs. Douglas & Simms will to-morrow argue before Judge Bryant the case of Norwood vs. Ayer, to compel the auditor to issue warrants for Judge Norwood's salary.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—466 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—1,848 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 60 barrels rosin, 45 barrels tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—509 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 172 barrels rosin, 40 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—269 bales cotton, 23 casks spirits turpentine, 27 barrels tar, 15 barrels crude.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—46 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 17 barrels tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—8 casks spirits turpentine, 17 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 3,138 bales; spirits turpentine, 67 casks; rosin, 274 barrels; tar, 155 barrels; crude, 15 barrels.

Fashionable Marriage To-day.

The marriage of Miss Rhea Daggett, of this city, to Mr. J. E. Norwood, of Newberry, S. C., will be celebrated at 6 P. M. to-day in St. James' Church. The groom-elect and his best man, Mr. F. L. Bynum, also of Newberry, arrived here yesterday and are registered at The Orton. Mr. H. W. Worth, who will also be a member of the bridal party, is at The Orton. After the ceremony the bride and groom will leave on the 7.15 north-bound train for a tour of places of interest North

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

The C. W. Polvogt Co. regrets that so many could not get waited on yesterday, and hope to see them again during this their Bargain Week. Extra help employed to wait on the crowds. Over 200 bargains are offered. Terms cash. †

Store crowded all day at The C. W. Polvogt Co. Come to-day. Bargain Week. †

All bargains at The C. W. Polvogt Co. are cash. They offer over 200 bargains this week. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted, A Stenographer.

State qualifications and salary expected. Apply to
W. A. BIACH,
General Auditor, A. C. L.,
no 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Company "K" 2nd Regiment N. C. Infantry U. S. V.

Men of above named organization will report at Armory of Wilmington Light Infantry at nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow (Thursday) 17th instant. DONALD MACRAE,
no 16 1t Captain.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se tf

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,

110 North Water Street.
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LYE, SOAP, STARCH, MAHOGANY TOBACCO.
50 Boxes Fresh L. Cakes. All kinds of Produce handled on Commission. oc 18 tf

WIRE NAILS.

300 kegs Wire Nails. 1200 kegs Cut Nails.

Also, Fish, Corn, Meat, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Snuff, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee.

Seed Wheat, Seed Rye and other goods.
D. L. GORE.
oc 17 tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

New Catch Mullets just in.
BUTTER AND CHEESE, MEATS, FLOUR, &c.
THE FINEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES
in tierces. Extra Good
Get Our Prices and Samples.
Hall & Pearsall,
Wholesale Grocers,
se 1 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets

Take Your Choice!

For Roasting, Broiling, Boiling or Frying we have constantly on hand the choicest cuts in Chops, Steaks, Roasts, Poultry, Hams and Bacon, and all kinds of game in season. Our Meats are juicy, tender and sweet as a hickory nut, and our prices will tempt the economical to buy our prime meats in preference to any other.
I. B. RHODES.
no 1 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have
North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.
Finest Quality and Low Price.
BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.
The Worth Company.
o 12 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE
FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDENHALL'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.
se 1 tf

Another Instalment

Just received of sizes and styles of the DUTTENHOFFER FINE SHOES for Ladies, and MUNDELL'S SCHOOL SHOES for Children. Also, all grades of other kinds of

Shoes.

We expect in a few days, another lot of the DOUGLASS Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes, as well as our first instalment of the celebrated "JENNESS MILLER HYGIENIC SHOES" for Ladies, for which we have the sole agency here.

We Award the Presents

for the present contest on Tuesday, November 1st, as follows: 1st, One Fine Filled Ladies' Watch; 2nd, Six Pieces Silver and Glassware; and 3rd, Six Pieces Silver and Glassware. At the same time we begin another **30-agency Contest**, which will be more pleasing to the public than any yet.
LOOK AT OUR WINDOW and inquire inside.
Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS.
no 1 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Johnson & Fore,

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
Some Special Bargains in New Dress Goods.

PLAIN AND FANCY
Black Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The Latest in Millinery.
NEW UNDERWEAR.
NEW HOSIERY.

A few French Pattern Hats at Reduced Prices.
no 8 tf

Buy of Us.

We are the agents of the millers and packers, and you save a profit to buy from first hands.

Buy "Stock's Best" Flour.

It's the best to be bought.

WE OFFER
Rust Proof Oats, Mullets, Cheese,
Squire's D. S. Bellies, Backs and Butts.
Cuban Blossom, Renown, Topical Twist Cigars.

Prices and samples sent on request.

Vollers & Hashagen,
oc 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

FOR TO-DAY'S TRADE.

Malaga Grapes, Pomegranates, Pears, Northern Apples and other Choice Fruits at the PALACE BAKERY
no 12 tf

Wanted at Once.
YOUR ORDERS FOR GROCERIES.

We handle the Best Quality of **Staple Groceries** and give special attention to Orders by Mail.

Prompt Shipments and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

SEND US AN ORDER OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

McNAIR & PEARSALL,
se 23 tf 319, 321 and 323 Nutt street.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

114 Barrels Sugar.
120 Bags Coffee.
140 Boxes Crackers.
200 Boxes Snuff.
100 Cases Oysters.
120 Cases Sardines.
150 Cases Tomatoes.
55 Cases Peaches.
25 Cases Salmon.
50 Clover Hill Cheese.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
no 9 tf Wilmington, N. C

Clearing Sale at Taylor's Bazaar.

We must make room for Holiday Goods coming in. We will therefore make Great Reductions in Every Department. Ladies' Cloth and Flannels in every shade at reduced prices. Just received a fine line of Kid and Jersey Gloves. **Four-Button Kid Gloves, 95c.** A Three-Clasp Kid Glove, worth $1.50, for $1.00. A Fine Quality Jersey Glove, from 15c up, together with an elegant line of Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, etc., at **Clearing Sale Bargains at**
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
no 8 tf 118 Market street.

Now Then For Business.

Are you going to plant any BULBS this season?

If so its high time you were doing it. We have a few ROMAN HYACINTHS left. A full stock of IMPORTED Dutch and Chinese and French Bulbs.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
no 10 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.00; three weeks, $8.00; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40 00; twelve month, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged for as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, to insure insertion they contain important news or discuss live topics and properly subjects of real interest, are invited; and, if acceptable in every other way, will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only one-half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16

THE PASSING OF POPULISM

It has been quite apparent for some time that the Populist party was near its end and that end was reached in the elections of last Tuesday, if not before. The anticipated has come and the predicted verified. A year or more ago Tom Watson, of Georgia, in a published letter, predicted the speedy demise of the party and how it would come about, namely that the Populists in the South (nearly all of whom had formerly been Democrats) would drift back into the Democratic party, and the Republicans in the West (the bulk of whom formerly belonged to the Republican party) would drift back into the Republican party.

This drifting back was stimulated by the factional squabbling and petty jealousies and rivalries of small calibred leaders. There never was a political organization that had as many small, narrow-minded and so few big-brained men in it, and they all wanted to be leaders. When they couldn't lead then they devoted their energies to pulling each other down, a notable illustration of which was given in the rivalry and contention between Tom Watson, of Georgia, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, both of whom have a certain kind of sprightliness in them and are voluble in gab, and both as shallow as spring branches. Yet both of them were vain and egotistic enough to believe that they could lead a national party, and defeat parties led by the most resourceful political managers in this country.

Because Butler would not recognize Watson as such a leader Watson conceived a voilent atred for Butler, and because Watson would not recognize Butler as such a leader Butler nursed vengeance and took the first opportunity to knife Watson, and accordingly knifed him when he ran for the Vice Presidency. Ever since then Watson has done his best to unhorse Butler and we have no doubt that he smiled a broad, a very broad smile when he read the returns from the election in this State last Tuesday, for in those he read the political death warrant of Marion Butler.

In Georgia and North Carolina the Populist party first attained formidable proportions as a party organization in the South. Tom Watson and Marion Butler, each representing his State, became looming figures (though neither large) in their respective State organizations. Butler dropped into Col. Polk's shoes, and thus he attained national prominence, which Watson had attained by his early association with Col. Polk in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance. These two became rivals early, for they were both young and ambitious, became inflated with the prominence they had reached, and each became envious of the other, because each each thought the other in his way.

As the party made its first formidable stands in the South in these two States, so it made its last stand. It was killed in the last election in Georgia where most of the Populists, (as Watson had predicted) went back to the Democratic party, and at the election in this State, where the bulk of the Populists did likewise, it was killed last Tuesday. There is hardly enough of it left now to furnish pallbearers for the funeral. It had previously passed from the arena of all the other Southern States and when it was laid out in Georgia and in North Carolina it was practically finished in the South.

Whatever of respect it may have been entitled to in other sections of the country, it did nothing in the South to entitle it to respect, for the career of its leaders was a shameful one. The rank and file of the party in this and in other Southern States were well-meaning, honest men, who believing certain reforms possible with a new organization pledged to legislation some of which the masses of the people desired joined this new organization and stood by it until they became convinced of the insincerity and treachery of their leaders, when they abandoned them and realigned themselves with their former political associates and made a solid South again. The defection of the Democrats who formed the Populist party broke the solid South; the return of these Democrats to their first allegiance made the South solid again, and to remain so until conditions arise that none of us can now foresee.

The Populist party grew more rapidly in the West than anywhere else, and there became most formidable, controlling a number of States, electing a good many Congressmen and a considerable number of Senators. The depressed condition of the Western farmers aided its growth, and if it had been led by brainy, cool-headed men instead of crack-brained, visionaries and impracticables, and small-calibred politicians, who were doing more to pull each other down than to build their party up, it might have continued a formidable organization and at least held the balance of power for some time to come. But there, as in the South, the leaders played themselves out, and in their eagerness for the spoils of office leagued and combined with any party that would trade with them, and as in the South the Populists who had been Democrats became disgusted with the dickering and went back to the Democratic party, so the Populists in the West who had been Republicans became disgusted with the dickering and the scheming leadership there and went back to the Republican party. And thus even in its strongholds in the West the party has been practically wiped out almost as effectually as it has been in the South.

It was never in the true sense a national organization, for it had scarcely a tangible existence in the Middle or Eastern States, and now it has scarcely a tangible existence anywhere. In either House of Congress it has ceased to be a factor and as far as we know it has not control of a single State government. It died young, but its death was hastened by the leaders who didn't have sense enough to know when they were playing the fool.

This eliminates one uncertain factor from the political arena and now the Democratic and Republican parties can do some more square fighting on the issues that present themselves.

SOME CHICAGO ROT.

A friend in Chicago sends us the following specimen of rot clipped from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of the 10th inst.. which appeared under the heading of "Hatred of the North:"

"The Republicans have carried two Southern States—Maryland and little Delaware. The Democrats have carried all the fourteen other States Those States have 119 Congressmen The Democrats have elected nearly all of them. The discreditable cause of this unanimity is hatred of the North.

"The sons of the men who were reared in and fought for the secession principles of Jeff Davis have not been able wholly to emancipate themselves from that feeling of hatred for the North which their fathers felt so keenly. The sons do not want to secede. They want to be in the union and get all the national offices, with the aid of Tammany Hall and other corrupt elements in Northern politics. And still they look on the North as an enemy, not to be attacked with rifle and cannon, but with unconstitutional income tax laws and with free silver schemes, designed to destroy Northern capital and break down Northern employers.

"There are but few of the Southern States carried by the Democrats in which the negro, though a citizen, is allowed to cast a vote. He has been eliminated—often roughly—from politics. Yet the fact that the negro, once a slave, is now a citizen and is theoretically entitled to a vote, galls the Southern people still. They cannot get reconciled to it. That cannot forgive that section which made the negro a citizen.

Thus it was while the Republicans are able to pick up a Congressman here and there in the cities like St. Louis, on the border line, or in the Cumberland Mountains, where slavery barely existed, they can make no impression on the "Solid South." They cannot overcome the hereditary hate of the North which still dominates the South."

This is simply a resurrecting of the old rot that has been dug up and held under the nose of the public at every election that has been held in the South since the days of reconstruction. We have become so accustomed to it down here that we do not mind it, but expect it, and would be very much (although agreeably) surprised if a lot of it was not dumped on us.

But a few months ago the Republican papers of the North were eloquent in their tributes to the superb loyalty and patriotism of the South as illustrated by the spontaneous response to the call of the President for troops, and were warm in their eulogies of the heroism of Southern soldiers and sailors. They, as President McKinley, Secretary Alger and other leading representative Republicans had done, rejoiced over the disappearance of sectionalism, and the thorough unification of the country and now as soon as the election returns come in, and it is discovered that the South persists in electing Democrats instead of Republicans to office, these narrow-minded partisans forget all the tributes they had paid to Southern loyalty and patriotism, and go to digging up the same old rot they had been composting for years, and stirring up at every election. The fact is there is a certain species of politicians and editors in the North and West who will never look upon the South as thoroughly reconstructed and loyal until she becomes Republicanized, a prospect so remote that they will never live to see it.

But the writer of the editorial quoted above let his sectionalism (which he condemns in the South) and his narrow partisanship get away with his veracity, if not with his sense, for "hatred of the North" didn't enter into the election in the remotest degree. The North was not thought about nor talked about. Our people voted as they had been in the habit of voting, for men who represented the economic principles they believe in, for men in whose patriotism and integrity they had confidence, and for decent respectable white men whose election would guarantee honest and creditable administration of public affairs. That's the whole secret of Southern Democracy and Southern solidity.

It might possibly be a revelation to the *Tribune*, which, if it be speaking honestly, does not seem to be well informed as to the situation in the South, to learn that nine out of ten of the Northern men living in the South (who are not Republican politicians) vote the Democratic ticket, and take as much interest in the election of Democrats to office as the native born citizens do. They do in this State and in every other Southern State.

As far as "eliminating the negro from politics" goes he has been no more eliminated than white men have been eliminated in some of the Northern States where they have qualified suffrage, and even then the laws do not apply to the negroes exclusively but to both black and white.

But a howl on this line comes with very poor consistency or grace from the leading Republican organ of a Republican State, whose Republican Governor sent State troops to shoot down negroes imported to work in coal mines, drove them from the State and threatened to plant guns on the border line and blow up trains that brought any more in. These negroes were not voters in Illinois, there was no danger of their race ever securing domination over the whites, if there had been it is perfectly safe to say that the negro would have quite as hot a time trying to run the ballot boxes of Illinois as he has in any Southern State, even assuming that the *Tribune* speaks the truth when it says that "there are few Southern States in which the negro is allowed to cast his vote," although there is not a particle of truth in it. If it were not for the negro vote in the South the Republican ballots would not be worth counting. They are the Republican party of the South, and the vote cast is proof that the negroes are allowed to vote. But it is hardly worth while to be noticing this *Tribune* rot, for it is as old as the Republican party in the South.

TWINKLINGS.

— "I like these street pianos." "Why?" "If you pay the man ten cents he will go on to the next block."

— "A lady never contradicts, Mrs. Tompkins." "No, Mr. Tompkins, for a gentleman never gives her occasion.

— "No, I never employ a college-bred man." "But you are one yourself." "That is the reason I'd rather have employees I can gloat over."

— Pastor—"Have you seriously considered the great question of life, Mary?" Girl Parishioner—"None of the young men has asked me yet, sir."

— Alger's Fault: "Did your son suffer during the war?" "Dreadfully. He got out of kodak film at Santiago and the quartermaster didn't keep it."

— Pollywog—"What's the trouble between Van Clove and his wife? I thought she was the light of his life." Jollydog—"So she was, went out too much."

— She wrung her hands Doubtless some curious reader may want to know why she should do that. It was because she couldn't help it. They were caught in a patent cloths wringer she was trying.—*Chicago Post.*

— "Look here," said the young lieutenant, "this uniform you have made for me is entirely too large!" "That's all right," explained the tailor: "when you get it on you'll feel so big that it be a perfect fit."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— He Didn't Linger Then: She: "After all, why should we blame Blanco? It isn't really his fault. I suppose he can't help it. Some men are constituted that way." He—"I don't quite understand you. Constituted what way?" She—"Why they're so slow about going."

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.

I am very well pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. S. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— One Rough Rider has been elected governor of New York, another has been elected to congress in California and still another wins a seat in a western legislature. As a political organization the Rough Riders proved quite a success.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— Miles's report makes Cervera appear as Alger's best friend. Had he not appeared at Santiago in time to change the course of army movements as well as to divert the public mind from the plans of strategy already prepared the contrast between Miles's thoroughness and Alger's fussy precipitancy would have been very much in evidence.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— According to the official report of Adjutant General Corbin, the number of officers and men killed in battle up to October 3rd last was 345. The deaths from disease were 2,565, or a total of 2,910, out of a total force of 274,717 men, scarcely one-tenth of whom had been called upon to engage in active military service. The Adjutant General finds nothing to criticise or condemn in the organization or personnel of the staff departments; in this, as in other matters, he is at odds with the dominant sentiment of the American people.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The Chicago *Chronicle*, speaking of the Wilmington riot, says: "The Caucasian deems himself to be of a superior race to the negro. He deems himself, in fact, superior to the people of any other race, and he has never for any length of time submitted to the domination of another race. It is not likely that he will do so." As already stated, we see no prospect of a cessation of race troubles as long as the races continue to stand on an equal political footing, at least until the negro has reached a much higher plane of civilization than he at present occupies. If the Northern State which gives the largest Republican majority had as large a negro population in proportion to its white inhabitants as South Carolina has, it would be the scene of as many negro riots and lynchings as that State is. In fact, it would be the scene of more, because the people of the North are much less tolerant of the negro than the people of the South are.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newton *Enterprise:* Many farmers are still sowing wheat. We believe they are later this year than we have ever known them to be in finishing up their sowing. A great deal of corn is still out in the fields.

— Greensboro *Telegram:* Mr. Armstrong, agent for Geo. Gould, of New York city, is now going to build a five-room lodge, with barn and kennels, one mile east of High Point, where he has secured 10,000 acres of land for shooting privileges for Mr. Gould and his friends.

— Salisbury *Sun:* "It is no doubt a certainty that the Yadkin river is to be harnessed," said a gentleman who is in a position to know what is going on. It is a $3,000,000 job and when the system is complete Salisbury and other towns in this part of the State will be lighted up with electricity from the plant and it will be the power that will run a large number of the manufacturing establishments in this section.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* Mrs. Daingerfield, relict of J. E. P Daingerfield, died on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was a sudden, unexpected death, although she had long since reached the age of three score and ten. —— It is reported on what is apparently good authority that Mr. Jno. B. Hare, probably the largest planter in Cumberland county, died at his home in Cedar Creek this (Monday) morning of paralysis. The report has not yet been confirmed and we trust that it is a mistake.

— Charlotte *Observer:* About ten days ago Mr. Dan P. Lacock, of New York, lost a large diamond out of a ring in the street between the Buford and the Long-Tate Co.'s store. He offered $10 reward to anyone finding it. The street Arabs looked long and earnestly. Night came on and all gave up the search but one. He got a lantern and back and forth he went all night, but he found no diamond. Nothing more was thought of it until yesterday, when a small darkey, who was standing by a carriage in front of the hotel, spied something bright and sparkling under the carriage. He picked it up and, lo, Mr. Lacock's diamond. He turned it over to the hotel clerk, who wired Mr. Lacock last night of the find.

A Misunderstood Jest.

Lord Lytton when viceroy of India was seated one day at dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, though very good looking, was not over-intelligent. Said she to his excellency: "Are you acquainted with any of the Birches?"

"Oh, yes," replied Lord Lytton, "I knew several of them most intimately while at Eton—indeed more intimately than I cared to."

"My lord," replied the lady, "you forget the Birches are relatives of mine."

"And they cut me," said the viceroy, "but," and he smiled his wonted smile, "I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now."

Sad to say, Mrs. Birch did not see the point and told her husband his excellency had insulted her.—Exchange.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle. †

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A TRYING NAVAL JOB.

WHAT IT MEANS TO PUT A WARSHIP IN COMMISSION.

The Enormous Amount of Work That Must Be Performed and the Ceremonies That Are Observed Before the Pennant and the Stars and Stripes Are Hoisted.

In times of peace as well as when war's dark clouds gloom the nation you are liable to read in the newspapers an announcement to the effect that one of the vessels of the navy is going "into commission." It is not a very impressive phrase, but the full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim, with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an antirust paint; her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy, through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship, which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard, under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment; the engineer's force goes at once to the engines and boiler rooms; the antirust paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested, the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fire boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilothouse, signals, turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause repaired.

Next the equipment storehouse is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department, is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley, or cooking stove, has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of 80 gallons each, a 50 gallon kettle, with cast iron jacket and copper hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of 32 gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done, the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew.

Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

The ship is now in commission.—San Francisco Call.

Greek and Latin.

M. Jules Lemaitre condemned the study of Greek and Latin the other day at the Paris Sorbonne. He declared that the national mind had been formed not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further declared that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin 12 years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and only knows German in a pitiful manner.

Dwelling in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

STING OF THE BEE.

Poisonous Properties That Lurk In the Honey Maker.

The chemical and toxic properties of the poison of the honeybee have been a subject for long study by a German scientist, Dr. Joseph Zanger. During his investigation Dr. Zanger employed 25,000 bees. He found that the fresh poison is clear, like water, of an acid reaction, bitter taste and of a fine aromatic odor.

On evaporating and drying at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees F.) a gummy residue is left. It is soluble in water; with alcohol it forms an emulsionlike mixture. The aromatic odor is due to a volatile substance, which disappears on evaporation and is not poisonous. The poisonous constituent is not destroyed by short boiling nor by drying and heating the residue to 212 degrees F. nor by the diluted acids or alkalis.

Dr. Zanger has proved the existence of formic acid, but he has also proved that that is not the poisonous principle. The latter is an organic base, soluble, with difficulty, in water, but kept in solution by an acid. On the healthy skin neither the bee poison nor a 2 per cent solution of the poisonous principle has any effect, but they act as powerful irritants on the mucuous membranes.

His tests made on rabbits and other animals show that when the poison is brought in contact with the eye there follow lachrymation, hyperemia, chemosis and cronpous membrane or conjunctiva. The general condition is also affected; the animals become melancholy, take no food, but are very thirsty, and the urine shows small amounts of albumen.—Philadelphia Record.

A Louisville Slander.

Not long ago there was put in at the Louisville telephone exchange a switch board run entirely by a battery, so that the amount of calls was definitely indicated by expenditure of force. The chart showed correct business conditions up to 10 a. m., and then there came a most unaccountable drop. The electrician was bothered. There must be a leakage, a weakness, somewhere. Again and again the same remarkable and instantaneous drop showed on the chart, and the perplexed telephone engineer went from Chicago to Louisville to investigate.

He was with a group of anxious managers and directors waiting for the significant hour to approach, when suddenly some one looked at his watch and called, "Gentlemen, we are losing time," whereupon one and all arose and passed to the nearest buffet. That was crowded, and they tried another, only to find it also thronged. Then the electrician looked at the hour. It was just past 10 o'clock, and a daily scene was being enacted. All Louisville was out taking a drink.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. C.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in, and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLEMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	47
Virginia Meal	47	@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	10½
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	15
Rio	7½	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4 ℔ yard	3½	@	6½
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	16 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	4 00	@	4 35
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	3 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
"Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
Fine Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔		@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	47
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	35	@	37½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY ℔ 100 lbs			
Clover Hay		@	75
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	13 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and board, com'n	14 00	@	16 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	29
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	29
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	18	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 80	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	70	@	75
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Sawed	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—standard Gran'd		@	5½
Standard A		@	5¼
Whi-e Extra C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R O Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N C Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 50
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW ℔ ℔		@	3
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 16, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 266 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Crammer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

E O Gates, 129 tons, Langley, Cape Fear Lumber Co.

Robert F Bratton, Harris, 80 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Regulator, Davis, 68 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 247 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emma C Middleton, 510 tons, Endicote, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Lucy Wheatley, 180 tons, Taylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Amaranth, (Br) 1,210 tons, Chevers, Cardiff, J H Sloan & Co.

Chatburn (Br) 1,225 tons, Douglas, E Peschau.

Nordkyn, (Nor) 2,246 tons, Beer, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Hurworth (Br) 1,521 tons, Keith, A S Heide & Co.

Gellivara (Br) 1,618 tons, Hamoyter, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Wilderspool (Br) 1,804 tons, MacGregor, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Pandur (Swe) 562 tons, Schmidt, A S Heide & Co.

Viator (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, A S Heide & Co.

Arcturus (Nor) 721 tons, Andersen, J. T. Riley & Co.

Foxham (Dutch) 245 tons, Wyrdeman, Heide & Co.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound packages. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 33¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 33¼ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.25 per barrel for Hard, $1.90 for Dip, and $1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29@28½c; rosin firm, $1.10; $1.15; tar firm, $1 05; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	67
Rosin	274
Tar	155
Crude Turpentine	15

Receipts same day last year.—78 casks spirits turpentine, 259 bbls rosin, 151 bbls tar, 24 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 4¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2¾	cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	3 11-16	" "
Low Middling	4 5-16	" "
Middling	4¾	" "
Good Middling	5 1-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5¼c.

Receipts—3,138 bales; same day last year, 2,110.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel f 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 52½ to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Money on call firmer at 2@2¼ per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for demand and at 482@482¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@486½. Commercial bills 481¼@481¾. Silver certificates 60½@61½. Bar silver 60⅝. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds weak; U. S. new 3's 105¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 127½@127¾; do. coupon, 127¼@127¾; U. S. 4's 111¾@111¾; do. coupon, 112@113; do. 2's, 98½; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¾@113¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112@113. State bonds strong; N. C. 6's, 125; do. 4's, 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine quiet.

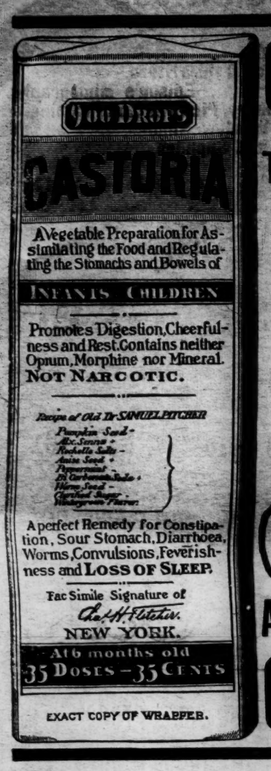
CHARLESTON, November 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c bid; no sales Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, November 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34@34½c; sales 587 casks; receipts 1,272 casks Rosin firm; sales 1,722 barrels; receipts 7,759 barrels; quotations unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A generally weak feeling developed in cotton to-day, chiefly owing to the fact that the English cable accounts were unsatisfactory. It was noted



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS

QUINA-LAROCHE

"TWO FRIENDS"

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as a Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever and All Malarial Troubles; it increases the appetite, strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire System.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot

E. Fougera & Co., 30-40 N. William St. New York

no 9 9m we

I have Draft Horses, Carriage Horses and Road Horses

and lots of others suitable for all purposes, that must be sold. I will make the price right. Come and look and you will be sure to find one you want.

F. T. MILLS,

no 13 tf 112 and 114 North Water street.

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

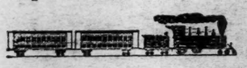
And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

oc 2 1t

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of that Company for the six months ending October 31st, 1898.

Dividend due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after November 10th, 1898. Transfer books will stand closed from October 31st, to November 10th, 1898, inclusive

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,

Secretary and Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

no 1 10t

For Sale.

One Car-Load Mixed Corn

at Less Than Market Price.

200 Boxes Tobacco.

100 Bags Coffee.

100 Boxes Dried Apples.

and full line of other goods at Bottom Prices.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

oc 9 tf 12 Market street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have leased the Barber Shop and fixtures of Mr. Arthur Prempert, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to serve the old patrons of the shop and many new ones.

JOHN E. COWELL.

se 2 tf

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

HORNED MEN AND WOMEN.

Curious Adornments of Which There Is Scientific Record.

This phenomenon is more frequently met with than is generally believed. Such is the force of prejudice that nearly all of us would rather have two noses or four feet than the emblem which in bygone ages was considered the supreme ornament of man. It is in this view that horns are attributed to gods and heroes. Alexander the Great, when he proclaimed himself the son of Jupiter, gave orders that on the coins which should be struck thereafter he should be represented bearing horns.

Michael Angelo, when he made a statue of Moses, depicted the Hebrew legislator with horns as a sign of manly strength. The kings of India were wont to have horns attached to their helmets as a mark of their supreme rank. The great gods, like Jupiter, Pan and even Astarte, the goddess of the Syrians, were represented with horns as an indication of their mighty power. In the course of time the horn lost its significance and ceased to be regarded as a mark of splendor, force and dignity.

M. Villeneuve has written a book in which he describes 71 cases of horned human beings. Fifty per cent of these occurred in the cases of men who had the horns, like animals, on the forehead. The statistics show that more women are horned than men, and the horns of the women are usually longer than those of men. In the British museum is the largest specimen of human horn. It is eight inches in length and ornamented the head of a noble Englishman. In the seventeenth century a Mrs. Allen of Leicestershire, England, had a pair of horns. So far from being ashamed, she was proud of them and wore them as an ornament all her life. They attracted to her, it is told, numerous admirers. Another English woman of the same town, known as the beautiful Mary Davis, had a pair of horns, which were regarded as an addition to her charms. She had them cut off four times, but they grew again. One growth was presented to King Henry IV of France.

M. Lamprey and other travelers have told of people who number among them numerous specimens of horned men and women. These people are found in certain regions of western Africa. In 1887, M. Lamprey relates, he found in the African territory of Ganim several imposing types of horned men and women. One of these was a majestic looking negro with two horns, which in his case sprang one from each side of the nose. A Mexican named Rodriguez is described as having a horn on the side of his head seven inches long, with three branches like the horn of a stag.

Are horns hereditary? It would appear from the observations of physicians who have carefully studied these excrescences that they are sometimes hereditary, though not as a general rule. M. Dublanc relates in the Journal de Pharmacie for 1830 that the Medical society sent him for analysis three human horns, of which one was cut from the head of the grandfather of the person who bore the other two. Animals that are not usually horned sometimes, like the human race, put forth unexpectedly a decoration of this kind. There are well authenticated cases of horns being found on dogs, horses and hares, and there is even one case related by a trustworthy physician of their being seen on a cat. What is the nature of this horn formation? According to Malpighi, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, horns are the nervous prolongation of the skin. Bieschu, another judge not to be despised, says they are due to a morbid secretion. Without entering into details on this subject, it may be said that it is agreed that in their essence human horns are analogous in their substance to that of the horns of animals, to human nails and the claws of beasts. Whatever it may be, these excrescences do not threaten either the health or the life of those who have them.—Revue les Revues.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

MIMICRY IN NATURE.

PECULIAR IMITATIVE POWER INVESTED IN SOME ANIMALS.

Wily Creatures That Feign Death to Escape Their Foes—Fishes That Fearlessly Frolic Around the Beautiful but Deadly Physalia.

There are a number of very clever mimics in the animal kingdom, some of which are aware of their power, while others seem to be endowed by nature with mimetic colors or shapes. Many animals when alarmed become unconsciously mimics. Hares stop in the middle of a field and imitate rocks or bushes as they crouch. Certain insects feign death, at such times permitting the roughest kind of handling, even suffering themselves to be pulled limb from limb before showing by a struggle that they are alive. An elephant has been known to play the same clever trick upon a hunter. When followed closely, it suddenly fell in its tracks—a mighty collapse—and apparently died. The sportsman surveyed it in triumph, then left for camp, intending to return in the morning and secure the tusks. But as soon as the men were out of sight the wily animal which had so successfully mimicked death rose to his feet and ran into the bush.

The animals which possess a defensive mimicry are the most interesting. Such a one is a little fish which the writer has often found as an attendant to the beautiful and highly dangerous Portuguese man-o'-war or physalia. This animal, allied to the jellyfishes, is a bubble floating on the water; a bubble with azure and pink tints, upon which is a fluted, satinlike sail, which can be raised or lowered at will. From the lower portion depends a mass of deep blue tentacles, rich in color, the tint of the ocean's heart. Some of these are the food catchers and are charged with lassos or myriads of darts, which shoot into an enemy at the slightest touch, with the effect of an electric shock. So deadly are these little javelins that I have seen a sardine killed at the mere contact. The tentacles hang, dangling, in the water, attractive baits, but if a small fish touches them it is killed seemingly upon the instant. I once found a hawkbill turtle, which must have weighed 10 or 12 pounds, lying upon the surface, its head enveloped in the blue mass of tentacles, while an ordinary sized physalia nearly caused my own death, the tentacles covering me as I swam over it.

The virulence of the poison possessed by the animal may be imagined, yet among these death dealing organs, swimming about freely, and, more marvelous still, imitating them perfectly in color, were numbers of fishes from 1 to 2½ inches in length; the tint of the two opposites was exact, and any one not expecting to see the fishes would fail to distinguish them from the tentacles, so exact is the similarity between the two. This is one of the most remarkable examples of mimicry in the animal kingdom. That the fishes are protected from enemies by their disguise there can be little doubt, the little attendants at a short distance resembling the tentacular portions of their host.

The transparent pink and amber jelly fishes, which are so resplendent at night, possess little attendant fishes which are wonderful mimics. Instead of being blue, as in the physalia, they are almost transparent, resembling the tentacles of the jellyfish, the fins being delicately tinted with pink. These little creatures pose in various positions among the long tentacles, and at the distance of a foot can hardly be distinguished from the depending portions of the animal which they mimic.

The observer of these natural mimics can but wonder at the remarkable resources of nature and the methods by which such perfection in mimicry is obtained. In certain cases it is plainly a survival of the fittest. An illustration is seen in the remarkable denizens of the floating gulf weed that supports a pelagic population of mimics peculiarly its own. In drifting with this sargassum, buoyed up by delicate balloons, one soon becomes on familiar terms with the varied occupants. The most conspicuous are a fish, the crabs, the shelless mollusks, sluglike creatures, and the white delicate bryozoons, which, like a tracery of lace, are everywhere seen on the rich, olive green fronds of the sargassum. All these animals, except the last named, are so remarkable in their mimicry of the general tone of the weed in which they live that it requires the closest search to distinguish them from it. The crabs are apparently painted in the exact tints of the weed. Some are marbled with light and dark hues, dotted with patches of white, imitating the bryozoons which incrust it.

Still more remarkable is the mimicry as seen in the fishes. The little fish antennarus is a striking example. Its sides might have been painted by some artist, so clever is the imitation of the weed, so wonderful the combination of tints. But the mimicry does not end here. The entire fish is a mimic of the weed, as from its various parts barrels of flesh, wonderfully colored like the sargassum, extend, supple and delicate as the sargassum itself, waving to and fro, so that the fish as it lies flat among the fronds is literally invisible until it incautiously raises its fins or tail, thus disclosing the secret of the marine dissembler.

How this mimicry was assumed we can but imagine. Years ago the crabs and other inhabitants of the weed may have offered a more or less plain contrast to it. The gulls and other enemies naturally caught sight of those which presented the most marked contrast, so that the conspicuous forms were devoured; the inconspicuous, or those which had a tendency to resemble the weed, remained to perpetuate other mimics, so in time the protective resemblance may have been accentuated, resulting in the remarkable forms of today.—C. F. Holder in New York Post.

Spain's Popular Beverage.

"Horchata de chufa," is the singular name of the most popular drink in Madrid. This is made from a nut called "chufa," yielding a milky liquid when reduced to a pulp. This is diluted with water, and forms a most cooling and refreshing drink. However, it is an acquired taste. Very few like it at the first trial. The horchata may be made from different kinds of nuts. The almond is used also.

Strange to relate, the horchata de chufa is always sold where matting is kept for sale, so that when you spy a roll of the latter outside the store door, it is a sufficient indication that in that particular place you may procure a glass of the horchata. In spite of inquiries, I was unable to discover the origin of the singular combination of articles on sale.—Truth.

Why Sigsbee Turned Scuttler.

On another occasion Captain Sigsbee deliberately sank his ship to save her from a still worse fate. He was in command of the coast survey steamer Blake and was anchored in a West Indian port when a hurricane came up, and in the heavy sea the ship's anchors began to drag. She was drifting to utter and inevitable destruction on a reef. Where she lay there was a soft, sandy bottom. The captain ordered her scuttled, and down she went. Later she was pumped out and raised—an expensive operation, but far less costly than building a new ship.—Munsey's Magazine.

Water at Last.

In McClure's Magazine there is an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin, a young Swedish traveler, who has been doing some remarkable work in Asia, in an attempt to cross the hitherto unexplored Takla-Makan desert. His party entered the desert April 10, 1895. The water gave out, the camels died, and one by one all the servants succumbed.

"I went on alone," says Dr. Hedin. "The forest was very dense and the night black. I had eaten almost nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for five. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open space. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river bed. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water.

"I went on. I meant to live. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours and at last I crossed the river bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water. I crawled in that direction and found a large pool of clear, fresh water.

"I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at 48.

"Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I drank and drank and drank. It was a lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to 53. I felt quite fresh and living."

Undaunted by his first terrible experience, Dr. Hedin crossed the desert again from south to north, and was rewarded by the discovery of a "very old town."

Boils,

Old Running Sores,

Itching, Scratching

Eczema,

Blood Poison,

Producing the following symptoms: Falling Hair, Sore Throat, Swollen Glands, Eruptions, Pustules and Ulcers of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Rheumatism, Bone Pains, etc.

Ulcers, Scrofula, Running Sore Eyes

Are cured by

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.)

The Great Blood Remedy.

The above named diseases are all due to diseased germs floating around in the blood. These germs make their appearance in the form of sores on the body at the point of least resistance. To effect a cure the poison must be got out of the blood.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is the only remedy which has really effected a permanent cure of these terrible diseases. B. B. B. is a powerful Blood remedy, which, when it mixes with the diseased blood, causes the humors and germs to leave the body through the pores of the skin and excretory organs. Mr. B. F. Price, a Philadelphia druggist, recently wrote us that when people afflicted with blood Diseases called for a remedy he invariably advised them to use B. B. B., taking the medicine regularly, and he never knew of a case that failed of a permanent cure. It has been on the market now for Twenty Years, and we have recent letters from patients who were cured years ago, saying that they are as well as can be—the present time, with no trace of the disease left. This proves that the poison was entirely driven out of the system, and hence a permanent cure effected. **It is the cure that counts.** We will let some of the patients speak for themselves.

ECZEMA CURED BY B. B. B.

Julia E. Johnson Stafford's P. O., S. C., says: "I had suffered thirteen years with eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

BLOOD POISON CURED BY B. B. B.

MAXEY, GA., Jan. 8.

"For twelve years I suffered from blood poison. My face and shoulders became a mass of corruption, and the disease began to eat my skull bones. It was said I must surely die, but I tried a bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) with beneficial results, using eight or ten bottles more I became sound and well, and have been so for twelve months. Hundreds of scars can be seen on me, and I extend heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. ROBERT WARD."

OFFENSIVE ULCERS CURED BY B. B. B.

"One Summer, several years ago, while railroading in Mississippi, I became badly affected with malarial blood poison, that impaired my health for more than two years. Several offensive ulcers appeared on my legs, and nothing seemed to give permanent relief until I took six bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), which cured me entirely.

M. D. LANE, Deveraux, Ga."

TEXAS SCROFULA CURED.

DEXTER, TEXAS, March 16.

"BLOOD BALM CO.: We had a case of scrofula in our neighborhood of long standing, who had used all patent medicines which were recommended to him; besides this, he also had several doctors attending him, but everything failed to effect any good. He grew worse every day, and had not left his bed for the last six months. His name is Servenka, and we got a neighbor of his to persuade him to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), and after using only one bottle he left his bed for the first time in six months.

"To the present time he has used less than three bottles, and he is walking around visiting his friends in the neighborhood. All scrofulous sores are healing finely, and you never saw a happier man than he is.

"Nearly everybody for miles around has heard of this wonderful cure, and all who need a blood remedy call for the B. B. B.

LIEDKE BROS., Merchants."

More testimonials of the wonderful cure of Blood Diseases by B. B. B. are printed in a little book on Blood Diseases, which is sent free of charge to any one. B. B. B. is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle. It cures the smallest pimple to the worst case of scrofula or Blood Poison. Six bottles of B. B. B. sent, charges prepaid, to any one on receipt of $5.00. Address,

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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It's Moving Time Now.

And when you start to take down THAT OLD STOVE *you may find out that it* HAS SEEN ITS BEST DAYS. *It has been a good Stove, maybe, and done good service, but its usefulness is over* NOW. **YOU NEEDN'T HESITATE as** *to where to buy the next. Go where the ASSORTMENT is LARGEST.*

Go where Cooking Stoves and all other kinds of Stoves are

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Remember the big run we made on Stoves last Christmas, don't you?

Go Where Experience Has Taught You Smallest Profits Are Asked.

In Other Words, Go To

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Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped. Charles Street Avenue BALTIMORE, MD. su we sa 1y 24 2m

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilson Heaters,

THE FINEST SHEET IRON STOVE IN THE MARKET.

We Are the Exclusive Agents.

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"COMFORTS"

IS OUR NAME and our work maintains the claim.

Ask hundreds of people that are using us and see what they say.

Our COMFORT and BOXWOOD claim to give more heat with less fuel, and last longer than any Stove on the market.

Just try us. Don't ask any more than this.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

no 6 tf Purcell Building.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

THE WAR IS ALL OVER and peace and happiness is among us. We are now all down to business, and I am still pushing the old RACKET with big values in Dry Goods of every department.

OUR DRESS GOODS is one of our big departments. We sell nice double-fold Worsted at 10c; single-fold Worsted at 9c. Cashmeres at 12½c. Fine Serge, heavy and all wool, at 20c. Beautiful Suitings, worth 50c, now 38c. Fine Flannel Suitings at 45c.

All Grades of Black Goods

at all prices, from 9c to 90c. We can save you money on your Dress Goods, Linings and Braids, Jets and Trimmings. We do a nice Dress Goods business with the masses. Braids from 2 to 35c per yard. Jets from 5 to 40c per yard. Silks at all prices, from 18c to $1.00 per yard. Send us your Dress Goods orders and we will try our very best to please you.

IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING we are doing quite a large business. Our Clay Worsted Suits at $5.00 are extra big values. Our fine all wool line of fancy Worsted at $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00 are up-to-date. We can sell you a nice line of fine goods at bottom prices in Boys' Suits.

We Sell Nothing But Bargains.

We can sell you a nice Boy's Suit for $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 up to $4.00. Our $3.50 and $4.00 Suits are of the very best of goods, and we do a nice business in this line. We sell also Ladies' Clothing ready-made. Nice Worsted Skirts at $1.00, $1.25, $2.00. Fine Brilliantine Skirts at $2.45, $3.00.

Come to see us and bring your card, and get the best goods at the largest store in the city.

GEO. O. CAYLORD, Prop.,

no 13 tf WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

Food for Thought

IT WILL GIVE YOU WHEN YOU SEE THE PRICES WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR HANDSOME LINE OF PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES JUST OPENED, TOGETHER WITH NEW SIDEBOARDS, COUCHES AND FANCY MAHOGANY AND OAK ROCKERS. WE ASSURE YOU THESE ARE THE MOST ELEGANT EVER SHOWN IN WILMINGTON.

BUY A PERFECTION MATTRESS. THE GREATEST COMFORT OF THEM ALL. NEVER PACKS OR KNOTS.

THE SNEED CO.,

no 8 tf Second and Market Streets.

A. David & Co.,

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Beautiful Overcoats and Suits. Just the thing you have been looking for somewhere else and couldn't find. Its a pleasure buying here, your wants being supplied at the asking. Our many patrons are our best advertisement.

SUITS TO ORDER $25.00 TO $50.00.

The Swellest Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hats and Underwear.

Time and money have not been spared in making this selection. NO DOUBT WE CAN PLEASE YOU. Mail orders given prompt attention.

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October 1st

IS THE BEGINNING OF THE LARGEST CLEARING SALE OF CARPET

ever put on foot in this city. The stock of **Velvets, Brussels, Ingrains, All Wool, Half Wool, &c.** Also, Moquette, Fur, and Smyrna Rugs. Floor Oilcloth. Matting. Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Door Mats, Hassocks &c. Come early and Secure Bargains.

It's the Chance of a Life Time. They are Going to be Sold without hesitation. Out of town orders solicited. Bear in mind we still keep a full stock of DRESS GOODS AND NOTIONS. Most Respectfully,

J. J. SHEPARD,

oc 2 tf No. 18 MARKET STREET.

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

All Deposits made on or before November 1st, begin TO DRAW INTEREST from date at

Rate of 4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

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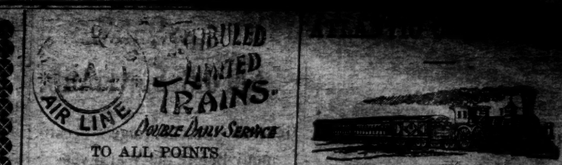

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., leaves Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:15 P. M., Laurinburg 6:28 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M., Monroe 9:19 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and as Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., leaves Weldon 11:50 A. M., Raleigh 3:40 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Athens 8:43 A. M., and Atlanta 5:30 A. M.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 P. M., Richmond 8:24 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., leaves Weldon 11:26 P. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Rockingham 5:33 A. M., Wadesboro 5:53 A. M., Monroe 6:43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolnton 10:35 A. M., Shelby 11:57 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 P. M., Atlanta 5:50 P. M.

Train 98—Leaves Atlanta 7:30 P. M., Athens 11:10 P. M., Monroe 6:08 A. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 A. M., Monroe 5:55 A. M., Wadesboro 7:01 A. M., Hamlet 8:00 A. M., Raleigh 11:25 A. M., Weldon 2:45 P. M.; Arrive Portsmouth 5:30 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 M. Leaves Athens 3:13 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:55 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:35 P. M. Monroe 9:40 P. M., Wadesboro 10:51 P. M. Rockingham 11:15 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 1:02 A. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:35 A. M., Richmond 9:20 A. M., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7:40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 06 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	5 40 "
Leave Greensboro	5 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	6 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 30 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 33 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 53 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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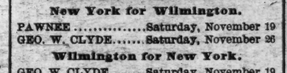
THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE ..... Saturday, November 19
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, November 19
PAWNEE ..... Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Tuesday, November 15
PAWNEE ..... Tuesday, November 22

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. no 15 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
B. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARRIS, Secretary. jan 1 tf

Schedule In Effect July 28, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.25 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10 40 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12.03 p. m., Wilson 12.46 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.30 p. m., Tarboro 2.21 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 4.34 p. m., Richmond 6.40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11.20 p. m., Baltimore 1.08 a. m., Philadelphia 3.50 a. m., New York 6.53 a. m., †Boston 3.00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 46—Passenger—Due Magnolia [illegible] Goldsboro 10.10 p. m., Warsaw 9.10 p. m., Wilson 11.46 p. m., Tarboro 12.37 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.07 p. m., Weldon 1.48 a. m., Petersburg 3.14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 6.30 a. m., Baltimore 9.02 a. m., Philadelphia 11.25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., †Boston 9.00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.15 p. m., Newbern 5.40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 p. m., Chadbourn 5.35 p. m., Marion 6.34 p. m., Florence 7.15 p. m., Sumter 9.23 p. m., Columbia 10.50 p. m., Denmark 6.12 a. m., Augusta 7.55 a. m., Macon 11.15 a. m., Atlanta 12.25 p. m., Charleston 10.50 p. m., Savannah 8 a. m., Jacksonville 7.30 a. m., St. Augustine 10.30 a. m., Tampa 6.05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p. m., †New York 9.00 p. m., Philadelphia 12.05 a. m., Baltimore 2.50 a. m., Washington 4.30 a. m., Richmond 9.05 a. m., Petersburg 10.09 a. m., Norfolk 9.10 a. m., Weldon 11.50 a. m., Tarboro 12.29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.10 p. m., Wilson 2.00 p. m., Goldsboro 3.06 p. m., Warsaw 3.59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a. m., Philadelphia 12.05 p. m., Baltimore 2.25 p. m., Washington 4.40 p. m., Richmond 7.30 p. m., Petersburg 8.19 p. m., †Norfolk 8.30 p. m., Weldon 9.45 p. m., †Tarboro 6.00 p. m., Rocky Mount 8.40 a. m. Leave Wilson 9.28 a. m., Goldsboro 7.01 a. m., Warsaw 7.58 a. m., Magnolia 8.05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 a. m., Sanford 3.07 p. m., Jacksonville 8.00 p. m., Savannah 1.45 a. m., Charleston 6.33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7.50 a. m., Macon 9.00 a. m., Augusta 2.30 p. m., Denmark 4.17 p. m., Sumter 5.06 a. m., Florence 6.55 a. m., Marion 9.34 a. m., Chadbourn 10.36 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11.09 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch leave Weldon 4.15 P. M., Halifax 4.30 p. m., arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p. m., Greenville 6.37 p. m., Kinston 7.55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a. m., Greenville 8.53 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11.18 a. m., Weldon 11.33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., arrive Parmele a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11.00 a. m. and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p. m.; Sunday, 4.15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a. m. and Sunday 9.00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

Anglo-French Relations—Fashoda Affair. French Must Abandon Their American Kinfolks.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANCHESTER, November 15.—At the National Liberal Unionists conference held here to-day, Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made his public speech since his return from the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, who was more explicit on the subject of Anglo-French relations than any of his colleagues in the cabinet has been, said it was the "hope of every friend of peace that the French withdrawal from Fashoda is indicative of their acceptance of the principle of the British control of the whole valley of the Nile, regarding which there cannot be any discussion whatever."

Going on to recite a "series of unfriendly acts perpetrated by France in various quarters of the globe during the last ten or fifteen years," he said:

French Must Abandon Their Tactics.

"If better relations are to be established, it will be necessary for French politicians to abandon tactics whose object has been to hamper and embarrass British policy even in quarters where the French have no interests to protect. I refer especially to New Foundland, where despite the fact that the French fishery interests have declined to a comparatively insignificant point, the demands of the French have continually increased and their interference with the development of the colony has increased.

"At the present moment New Foundland is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to the British colony. If the Fashoda incident only serves to disabuse foreign statesmen of the erroneous conception that the British will yield anything to pressure, it will be a blessing in disguise."

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the motherland and her colonies," Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows:

Our American Kinfolk.

"What is of equal importance, our American kinfolk [loud cheers] have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding, but now the Americans know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them (cheers) and they heartily reciprocate our good feelings.

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that in the future the understanding of which I have spoken may be perfected, and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the whole world."

NEGRO TROOPS IN CUBA.

Committing Outrages on Inhabitants—Attacked a House, Killing Two Men, a Boy and a Baby.

By Cable to the Morning Star

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 15 — An incident occurred last night at San Luis, about twenty-five miles north of Santiago, which caused a great deal of ill feeling among the Cubans and considerable annoyance among the United States military officials here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in managing them. The colored officers seem to have little or no control over their men, and officers and privates are often seen drinking together.

The trouble began last evening in an attempt to arrest two soldiers for abusing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog. The outrage was committed on the Normas sugar plantation. Lieut. Joseph Farrar, chief of General Wood's gendarmie in that district, a Spaniard, but a Cuban sympathizer, and a man who Gen. Wood knew to be able and courageous, attempted to make the arrests. The soldiers, who belonged to the Ninth immunes, escaped. Soon after thirty colored men, wearing the uniform of the United States army, attacked the houses where Lieut. Farrar was and kept up a regular fusilade, killing Lieut. Farrar; Antonio Roman, an old man; Emilo Bettran, a boy of 17, and a baby, and wounding several others. Two soldiers were killed in the affray.

When the news reached Santiago Gen. Wood was at dinner. He immediately went to the signal office, where chief signal officer Brady took charge of the key. For four hours dispatches were sent and received. The colored officers all denied that their men were implicated in the affair, in spite of evidence to the contrary.

After an unsatisfactory attempt to get at the facts of the case by the wires Gen. Wood adjourned his inquiry until this morning, when he left on a special train for San Luis.

At 3 o'clock General Wood returned, reporting that after a long investigation he had come to the conclusion that all the colored regiments were more or less mixed up in the affray. He has offered $1,000 reward for the names of the men who did the shooting and before leaving San Luis he read the colored officers a severe lecture for denying last night that their men were implicated.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Twelve Persons Killed and a Dozen or More Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TRENTON, ONT, Nov. 15.—A grand Trunk express train, bound for Toronto, crashed into a moving freight train near Murray Hill Crossing, two miles west of here, at 3 30 this morning and several cars were smashed almost to splinters. So far as known twelve persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured.

A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident, the west bound train taking the wrong track, on which was the east bound freight.

To-day will end the shipment of regiments south from Camp Meade. The corps headquarters will move Thursday.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

ARMY MOVEMENTS BEFORE SANTIAGO.

General Breckenridge's Testimony Before the War Investigation Commission.

A POOR OPINION OF SHAFTER.

The Victory Was Won When the Spanish General Toral's Nerve Gave Out. Army Badly Managed—Miles Would Have Done Better.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Breckenridge continued his testimony before the war investigating commission to day. His evidence dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transporation of troops to that island.

He said he had gone to Cuba as inspector general, arriving at Tampa on the fifth of June. He had observed casually the preparation for the disembarking of troops of the expedition and he concluded that they were quite inadequate. "I made no report, however" he said," as Gen. Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself."

Continuing, he said there was no preparation for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he observed there were only two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa. It was his understanding, however, that the army and navy were co-operating in this expedition.

Conflict of Authority.

Speaking of the conflict of authority on the transports he said the masters of the vessels did not respond as promptly as might have been desired. True, he said, there was a little navy cadet on board of the vessels, but he had no authority. An actual naval officer or an officer of the quartermaster's department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the vessels and the masters of the transports did not respond very promptly.

He was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago, and replied that the result was what he had expected it would be. Everything, there, he said, was strained to get men on board and consequently there was comparatively little effort to secure equipment. While he knew nothing definitely of the plans of the campaign, he was sure there was a plan. He was quite certain from a conversation he had had with Gen. Miles, that he had a plan, though he did not say that this was the plan carried into effect.

"Of course" suggested Gen. Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign." "Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination in consequence."

If Miles Had Been in Command.

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he said he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it—what was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter. "I think it would have been different if General Miles had been in command—that it would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spark and genius of command than any man in the army, and I am sure if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

Ex-Governor Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of Santiago had been fought and the victory won within eight days of landing. General Breckenridge in reply said the victory had been won "when Gen. Toral's nerve gave out."

He believed that the war was the Lord's war and that this wonderful success was due to His supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough, yet it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march; but while he considered the result as marvelously commendable, he did not feel that Gen. Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting all calls. "No matter how it was tangled," he said, "it went to victory."

"In a Devil of a Fix."

He had at the time quoted Lord Beresford, when he said to his army upon a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix, and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get out of it." He was sure at least that all engaged in the war had acted with zeal and every man had done the best of which he was capable, and he had never known a war in which there was not criticism at the close of it.

General Breckenridge spoke of the inspector general's office as having been emasculated by the order requiring the reports of subordinates in that office to be made to the adjutant general, and said that when he discovered that this was so he went into the field as offering the only arena in which he could be of any real service. He had intended to say in effect: "There is the desk in my office; do as you please with it. General Sanger was there; he, too, is from Michigan. I thought he could take control of the office if it was desired; but he did not remain."

Continuing his testimony bearing on the inspector general's duties, he said that his criticism of the change was based on the fact that it deprived the central authority of securing information and as a consequence the office was practically useless. "The order had the effect of cutting the umbilical cord," he said, "and the circulation was not good." As a result of the change, when he asked fot facts in the office to include in his report he had failed to find any there.

Not Enough Fighting.

Resuming his remarks of a general character General Breckenridge expressed the opinion that there had not been enough fighting to obscure other results common to war. He thought the evils which had been experienced were inevitable, under our American system. He condemned this system as most reprehensible, and said the volunteer soldier must always suffer the worst of the consequences. "If the regular stands up under it better than the volunteer, it is only because he has had time to adjust himself to the unfavorable conditions." He traced all the trouble to the want of preparation and mobilization in the time of peace and that, in turn, to the failure of Congress to appropriate the necessary moneys for reforms. Replying to a question from Mr. Woodbury, he said that "considering the system he thought the government had done far better in its conduct of the war than anybody had expected."

The Shafter Incident.

General McCook asked General Breckinridge if he had visited General Shafter in his tent when the latter was ill at Santiago, and General Breckinridge replied that he had done so.

"Did he then offer the command of the army to you, as has been reported in the press?"

General Breckenridge replied: "I very much prefer not to answer that question. You should ask General Shafter. Such a conversation as occurred between Gen. Shafter and myself on that occasion is not of a character to be spoken of lightly. I fail to see how a reply from me would promote the object of your inquiry. You want to know what Shafter did; not what he may have thought of doing. If General Shafter has not repeated the conversation I ought not to do so."

"As a matter of fact he did not turn the command over to you?" suggested Gov. Beaver, to which Gen. Breckenridge replied: "No he did not, and I do not think there is any impropriety in saying that he could not have done so."

Conditions at Camp Thomas.

Dr. Conner questioned Gen. Breckenridge about the condition of the sinks at Camp Thomas when the troops left there, saying that it had been represented to the commission that some 3,000 of them had been found to be uncovered. The General replied that necessarily some of the sinks had been left uncovered; that it was difficult to clean up after a large army evacuating a camp. He said, however, that he had foreseen this and had asked $1,500 from Washington for the purpose of putting the sinks in proper condition. This money had not arrived before his departure, but he supposed it had been received later, and had been used by his successor for the purpose it was intended.

Captain Robert Dody who was master of transportation at Montauk and Dr. Magruder, a local physician, were also examined at the morning session. They testified as to Camp Wykoff and Camp Alger, but nothing of importance was developed.

MRS. FELTON'S SPEECH.

The Negro Editor's Reply That Precipitated the Political Revolution in Wilmington.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 15.—Mrs W. H. Felton, whose speech brought forth editor Manly's reply in his Wilmington paper, resulting eventually in the negro editor's enforced departure from the North Carolina city, is at her home, the Felton farm, near Cartersville. Concerning statements that Manly's editorial was written in reply to her address before the Georgia Agricultural Society, at Tybee, nearly two years ago. Mrs. Felton to-day repeated portions of the speech and made some sensational statements in confirmation of her views.

In addressing the farmers at Tybee, Mrs Felton said: "The crying need of women on farms is security in their liver and home. It is a disgrace in a free country when rape and violence are a public reproach and the best part of God's creation are trembling and afraid to be left alone in their homes.

"With due respect to your politics I say that when you take the negro into your embraces on election day, to control his vote and use liquor to befuddle his understanding and make him believe he is your man and brother, when you honey-snuggle him at the polls and make him familiar with dirty tricks in politics, so long will lynching prevail, because the cause will grow and increase with every election, and when there is not enough religion in the pulpit to organize a crusade against this sinner, justice in the court house to promptly punish the crime, nor manhood enough in the nation to put a sheltering arm about innocence and virtue, if it requires lynching to protect woman's dearest possession from ravening, drunken human beasts, then I say lynch a thousand a week if it is necessary."

Since that address was made the crime and lynchings have decreased 50 per cent. in Georgia," said Mrs. Felton, and coming to the present time, "the race will be destroyed by the whites in self-defence unless law and order prevail in regard to the crime of rape and the lynching that follows.

"When the negro, Manly, attributed the crime of rape to lewd intimacy between negro men and white women of the South, the slanderer should have been made to fear a lyncher's rope rather than occupy a place in newspapers."

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY.

The Principal Point of Difference Between the Commissioners on the Philippines Question.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The officials of the State Department do not expect that to-morrow's meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris will be the last. On the other hand it is not expected that the Spaniards will come in with an unconditional acceptance of our last demand. Still, substantial progress may be regarded as having been achieved if the Spaniards show a disposition to discuss in any place the cession of the Philippines to the United States, even in connection with a money indemnity. The amount of that indemnity after all it is believed will be the principal point of difference between the two sides.

Inquiry has been made into the character of the projectors of the remarkable syndicate scheme for the purchase of the Philippines for the sum of $400,000,000. The result has been to show that they are irresponsible parties, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the project has been put forward as a means of enhancing the price which the Spaniards may demand for the relinquishment of the Philippines. In other words, the Spaniards might claim justification for demanding a sum as large as two hundred million dollars if they could point to the fact that a syndicate stood ready to pay double that price for the islands. However, this has not led to any modification of the American demands, as far as can be learned, and it is probable that several sessions of the joint commission will be consumed in haggling over the mere amount of money to be paid over on account of the Philippines.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Spanish Trans-Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Be Prepared for Renewal of Hostilities.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The rumors circulated here yesterday (Tuesday) that the American fleet was on the point of starting for Europe has caused great excitement in commercial circles.

The *Daily Graphic* says this morning: "The Spanish trans-Atlantic fleet has been ordered to be prepared for a renewal of hostilities, and the forts in the Canary islands are being rapidly manned."

James Richardson, the largest cotton planter in the world, died suddenly last night of heart disease, near his residence at Benoit, Miss.

WILL NOT ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS.

Spanish Peace Commissioners Firm in Their Position as to the Philippines.

WILL NOT SIGN THE TREATY.

If the Discussion Does Not Return to the Limits of the Protocol—Spanish Government in Full Accord With the Commissioners.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, November 15.—According to semi official statements here, the Spanish peace commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine islands and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish commissioners have decided, in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace.

It also learned from the same sources that complete accord prevails between the Spanish government and its peace commissioners.

Impatient of Delay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss were not present at to-day's cabinet meeting. The meeting occupied less time than usual and at its conclusion, it was said that nothing of special importance was under discussion.

Administration officials do not share the opinion expressed in some quarters that the Paris Peace Commission will fail in its efforts to agree upon a treaty. This opinion is not based upon any specific information received from Paris, but rather upon the fact that by withdrawing from the conference Spain has nothing to gain and all to lose. It is undoubtedly true that should the Spaniards adopt this course they would sacrifice the indemnity this government is now disposed to grant. The United States undoubtedly would immediately take forcible possession of the entire Philippine group and at once enter upon a military and naval campaign which would end only upon an unconditional surrender of whatever territory this government might see fit to demand. It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 rather than renew the war, but the longer a final settlement is delayed the smaller will be the indemnity. In any event the President is not disposed to brook unnecessary prolongation of the negotiations, and it is believed, has so indicated to our peace commissioners.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippines terms thus far suggesteed by the United States, is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of appreciable size.

Therefore, the turn of events in the peace conference depends upon the willingness of the American commissioners to extend their financial terms. Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines is now clung to by the Spaniards chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief if possible.

Persons near to Spain's heaviest creditors believe that, should the Americans assume the Philippine debt or pay Spain its face amount in cash, the Spaniards would sign the treaty of peace.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the Americans that they must not permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so called Cuban debt. Tenacious adherents to this would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum, under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine revenues should pay the Philippine debt. In such event the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of $40,000,000 amounts to $20,500,000 in gold, of which about $11,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than $10,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed, the United States would doubtless contend that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Filipinos and object to the Spanish conclusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans. Trouble will arise, however, before that stage is reached, as the Spanish commissioners will undoubtedly inform the Americans that the latter have no right to exact a schedule of Spain expenditures or any explanation regarding the destination of the money secured on these loans.

A Spaniard who is posted as to the exact status of affairs informed the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening that he did not believe the Spanish commissioners would take their final sland at to morrow's session, although he thought it possible that they might finally decline to continue the discussion except within the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol. This is another evidence of saying Spain may cease her contentions. Should she do so she would make an open protest to the world against spoliation.

KRAG-JORGENSEN RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Bureau Prepared to Arm Entire Army With This Weapon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Alger, after conference to-day with Adjutant General Corbin and Major Shaler of the ordnance bureau, decided that the United States armories have progressed with the manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles to a point where he can undertake to arm the entire army with this weapon. At the outbreak of the war only the regular soldiers had the small bore rifle and the volunteers were necessarily armed with the Springfield, except in a few cases, such as that of the Rough Riders. The armories have been running steadily ever since, turning out the small-bore rifle at the rate of 9,000 per month, until the stock on hand warrants the undertaking which the Secretary has ordered. As fast as the guns can be packed and sent forward the Springfield rifles in the hands of the soldiers will be retired and turned into the arsenals.

The Chicago-Virden Coal Company has practically acceded to all demands of the striking miners. The company agrees to pay the Union scale.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HON. WM. J. BRYAN'S VIEWS ON THE ELECTION.

Not a Trial Upon the Issues Now Before the People—The Chicago Platform Not Abandoned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 15.—Col. W. J. Bryan to-night gave to the Associated Press the following interview, relative to the late election:

"While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from expressing opinions upon political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the administration. Now that the election is over I shall exercise a citizen's privilege of discussing the returns.

"Compared with the election of 1896 the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole the result is not surprising, when it is remembered that the administration is just concluding a successful war.

"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-Republican, the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of foreign nations while his commissioners were engaged in making a treaty.

"It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case. The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts.

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who endorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of the large majority of the party.

"When the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans favored Cuban independence, they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power, but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid the people fighting to be free.

"Neither can the election be regarded as an endorsement of any definite foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and its terms made known, the people cannot pass judgment on it. Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn people's attention away from domestic problems remains to be seen."

In regard to the Nebraska election, he said:

"A light vote was cast in Nebraska, but the Fusionists have elected the entire State ticket, and carried the same Congressional districts they carried in 1896. If Senator Allen is defeated for re-election it will be because Senators are elected by the Legislature, instead of by the people. If a Republican Senator is chosen by the new Legislature, he will go to Washington to represent a minority of the people of the State and to thwart the will of the majority."

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Observances Which Will Mark the Centennial of the Death of Geo. Washington, the First President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The following committee of prominent Masons, accompanied by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, called to-day and invited the President to take part in the ceremonies which will mark the centennial of the death of George Washington: Ex Mayor Kemper, of Alexandria, Va.; Judge J. B Spear, of Fredericksburg, and Col. M. M. Porter, of this city.

The address presented to the President recites that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, at the request of the Grand Lodge of the State of Colorado have determined to mark the centennial of the death of President Washington by suitable masonic ceremonies at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14, 1899. In these services and ceremonies the Grand Lodge of Virginia will have the co operation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and probably all of the Grand Lodges in the United States and many of those in foreign lands.

The observances at Mount Vernon will consist as nearly as possible of a duplicate or reproduction of the funeral ceremonies on December 18, 1799. The lodge in which Washington was made a Mason and the Washington-Alexander Lodge, of which he was the first Master, will take prominent parts in the ceremonies. Masons from all parts of the world are expected to be present.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: War preparations continue there without abatement and the mines in the Luli Mum pass have been charged.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Government Determined That It Shall Not be Deferred Beyond the First Day of January.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The government has renewed and strengthened it determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond January 1st, next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish Government within the last few days, in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the island, who, it was represented, could not be moved before January 1. Not being a subject which could be treated by the commissions at Paris or Havana, the request of the Spanish government was forwarded to Washington through the French embassy, which received, also, and forwarded by cable, the refusal of this government to put off the date of assuming American control.

DEVIL'S ISLAND PRISONER

Dreyfus Informed That the Revision Proceedings Have Commenced and That He Prepare His Defence.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Court of Cassation has informed the minister of colonies, M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defence.

The minister of the colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the Court of Cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have commenced and notifying him to prepare his defence, is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

PUT IN AT JACKSONVILLE.

Captured Spanish Gunboats in Command of Lieuts. Victor Blue and E. A. Anderson, from Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 15.—The former Spanish gunboats Alborado and Sandoval, in command of Lieutenant Victor Blue and Lieutenant E. A. Anderson, respectively, arrived in port this afternoon, putting in on account of the threatening weather outside. Both vessels were turned over to the United States government at the time of the surrender of Santiago and are to be taken to Portsmouth, N. H. They left Guantanamo Bay on November 3, putting in at Key West on account of stormy weather and then proceeded here. Both boats are in good condition, but it was desired to put in here and not to take any chances with the weather. They will proceed North in a day or two.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance

One Set of Six Photographic Views (5x8 size), of principal streets in city, including ruins of *Record* office of recent riot for $2.00. Send orders to H. Cronenberg, Photographer. no 16 1t

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

I am Paying special attention to selling property. If you have any real estate for sale I should like to have it on my list. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

I Have Several desirable houses to rent for next year still left. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for sale houses ranging in price from $7,250 to $150. Also some desirable building lots. oc 5 tf

Seasoned Oak, Ash and Black Jack for fireplace, stove and grate, also Dry Pine and Lightwood. Henry R. Savage, Wood Dealer, No. 18 South Water street. Bell 'Phone 161. no 9 1 w

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

Our Apples on this week's steamer lost, but have fifty barrels on the next. Call early Tuesday next. The new firm, Love & Flynn, 24 North Water street. Bell 'phone 439. no 5 tf

For Rent—The Neff store, on South Water street; two floors. Suitable for commission house or storage. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, Seed Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilming on, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

I'm a White Man. I Dye to live, and will clean your clothes four different ways. Give me a trial. T. C. Dickinson, 212 Market street. oc 24 1m

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a Store on Market street, between Front and Second at $30 a month. oc 5 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a 12-room house with cistern and bath and sewer for $30 a month. Also a number of other desirable houses in various parts of town. oc 5 tf

Lost—Ladies' double-case Gold Watch with Victoria chain. Leave same at Nutt's Drug Store. No questions. Reward. oc 14 tf

White Barber Shop—I have employed another white barber, and with three chairs now, am better prepared than ever to accommodate my patrons. Wm. Tienken, 105 Princess street. oc 12 1m

Bargains in China, Glassware, etc., for the next 15 or 20 days at Watson's China Store, No. 20 South Front street. All goods at cost. se 11 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Country Produce of every kind at low prices. Country shipments solicited. Choicest Fruits. Bell 'Phone 388. F. H. Smith 214 Campbell street an 14 tf

Ship Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me. Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 105 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 25 tf

For Rent—Sixteen rooms, water works and bath. Second floor. Market between Second and Third streets. Suitable for boarding house. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent no 5 tf

For Rent—Store in the Samson Building, North Water street; two floors. Good stand for commission business. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

M. C. Benson—Country Produce and Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits shipments of Country Produce from merchants and farmers. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care. no 3 tf

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Waterman's Fountain Pens,
Eastman's Kodaks,
Remington Typewriters,
Edison's Mimographs,
Blank Books and Office Stationery, Pictures and Framing,
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
School Books and Supplies.

C. W. YATES & CO.

no 15 tf

OUR BARGAIN WEEK.

SURPRISE SALE.

PRICES that will baffle our competitors and make them ponder and wonder how our PRICES are kept down and our fast increasing trade kept up. We will offer a vast amount of Bargains during the week, beginning

Monday, Nov. 14, to Saturday, Nov. 19.

Our TERMS will be CASH.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

no 13 tf

Carpet Sale.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 85-cent grade, 3 ply, Guaranteed All Wool, for 50c per yard.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,
Near Fourth Street Bridge.

no 6 tf

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NECKWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL THE FADS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

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107 Princess street.

no 6 tf

Our Fall Stock of Groceries

Has all been received fresh, and our supply of delicacies, Canned Goods, Teas Coffees, Spices, Cereals and Farinaceous Foods, Tapioca, Buckwheat and Oat Meal will be found high grade, pure, wholesome and palatable, and great care is taken to select only the finest quality, for which our prices are as low as you will pay for an inferior grade elsewhere.

THE KING GROCERY CO,
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge
no 4 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Sept. 20th, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$638,482 29	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	453 37	Surplus	$70,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	95,500 00	Undivided profits	12,600 73—82,600 73
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	40,500 00
Due from other Banks	$138,778 09	U. S. Deposits	$ 50 000 00
Cash on hand	77,717 78—211,495 75	Other Deposits	537,983 91—707,983 91
Total	$956,034 64	Total	$956,034 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Sept. 20, '96.	Sept. 20, '97.	Sept. 20, '98.
Total Deposits	$469,000	$594,000	$707,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,500	70 500	82 600

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892 se 20 tf

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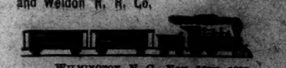
40 Barrels City Mess Pork.
200 Barrels General Straight Flour
75 Barrels Assorted Molasses.
300 Barrels Fresh Mullets.

Shot, Caps, Powder, Nails, Hoop Iron, Canned Goods of all kinds, or anything in the Grocery Line kept by

R. R. STONE & CO.,
se 28 tf D&W 5 and 7 South Water St.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 17TH, 1898.

The Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, November 23, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
no 12 tf Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.